

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

NUMBER 5

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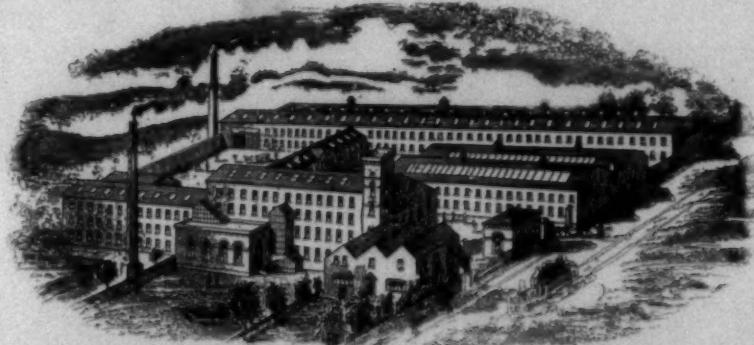
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SOUTHERN TEXILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOM 609, REALTY BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

NUMBER 5.

Rapid Progress In Dyestuff Industry Shown at Exposition

New York.—Acids and dyestuffs dling of acids. The largest single piece of machinery exhibited was a nitrator for use in the manufacture of picric acid. There are in addition many forms of filters, evaporators and the like and a wide variety of chemical glassware turned out to meet the needs of acid makers.

The dyestuffs section of the Exposition ranks among its most important features. The booths of the color manufacturers are scattered over the three floors, but if they were centralized it is doubtful if the German producers, with their boasted superiority, could excel the present displays in variety and quality. This statement is necessarily qualified by the fact that toluol is not available to domestic dye makers because of its absorption in munitions production, and the line of colors dependent upon toluol is missing. But after the war Americans are ready to extend their activities to this branch of colors also. They have the processes and the initiative.

In support of the contention that American dyes have arrived, that they are the equal of the German product, one company had arranged a display of woolen, cotton and silk samples, dyed with the corresponding American and German products and subjected to severe tests. The comparison includes many standard colors and in each instance the American dyed sample has stood the exposure as well if not better than the German dyed.

The target label is seen perhaps most frequently in the booths of the dye exhibitors. The industry was of small proportions before the war and was supported by less than half a dozen strictly American concerns. At the show there were upward of twenty companies exhibiting dyes, including not only the aniline dyestuffs but a number of alizarin colors. Synthetic indigo, the appearance of which at an Exposition a couple of years back in the form of a laboratory sample still in the experimental stage caused a veritable sensation, is now being made on a commercial scale and no one company has a monopoly of the process.

To the chemist the bottled specimens of the colors represent the extent of the achievement. If a label had been issued indicating development within the last year, it would be found on many of these. For the public the cloths and other articles upon which the dyes have been used

hold the chief interest. The diversity of shades presented is amazing, the exhibits furnishing the chief element of color to the Exposition.

Says Chemical Problems Have Been Overcome.

The exhibition of the National Aniline and Chemical Company at the Chemical Exposition, New York, was extensive and impressive. On one stand was shown a jar of coal tar and the different intermediates derived from it. Each of these products is in itself a separate industry. By any one with even a rudimentary knowledge of chemistry this achievement cannot be praised too highly. Besides this, there was a great number of laboratory products that reflect great credit on the diligent research this organization has undertaken. There was also an imposing area of products that are now being manufactured in commercial quantities.

"I regard this show," said Dr. Louis J. Matos, of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, "as practical anti-German propaganda. For more than a generation Germany has spread the idea that no nation could produce dye and dye products without its chemists being willing to go through the most thorough and highly specialized university courses, technical schools, etc. We have demonstrated here to any reasonable-minded person that there are false claims.

"However, I am far from desiring to convey the impression that this has been a simple matter, or that we are through with our difficulties. We feel that our main chemical difficulties are over, that the problems we now are facing are in regard to physical matters—that is, problems of industrial production. Most of the materials necessary to carry on this work are in great demand by the Government; our own resources are taxed very heavily from the same source, and we give absolute preference to the Government needs. We have no customers and desire none who do not wish us to give war business first call. Questions of industrial advancement and individual profit we do not consider when it becomes a question of supplying the American army or navy with the materials that they need.

"The difficulties that arise from lack of experience, we are rapidly overcoming. It is natural that man-

ufacturers of fabrics and garments, should be a little impatient. There is no question that mistakes have been made and that many manufacturers of dyes, ourselves included, have, in good faith, made promises of deliveries of certain materials that, through causes entirely beyond their control, could not be fulfilled. But the public can rest assured that their dissatisfaction is mild compared with the dissatisfaction in our own organization when difficulties of this kind arise. They never arise through unwillingness on our part to spend money, make experiments, get the best raw materials and best talent available.

"We promise the public our best efforts, and because of our actual achievements we feel we have the right to ask the public to await the accomplishment of our laboratory promises. We cannot be expected to live up to standards set by people not familiar with the limits of possibility.

"We have produced large quantities of colors that have, in the main, given satisfaction. We started deliveries of these colors in commercial quantities at a remarkably early date in the history of American dyes. Indeed, if it had not been for certain materials we delivered to the textile industry, there would have been a disastrous scarcity of dyes of any quality at all that would have most seriously interfered with all industrial development. Let us have credit for this. Judge us by our accomplishments, not by unavoidable delays.

"Anyone who will follow a single dye from the coal tar to its finished state, will realize the immense difficulties. We have already opened our laboratories to the public and are willing and anxious to co-operate with them in every intelligent way possible, and this offer is good whether or no they use an ounce of the products of the National Aniline Company. It is true that in our exhibit here we have dyes that have not yet been placed on the market. We have frankly stated this in our literature and urged the buyers of dyed materials and garments to pay particular attention to this. Mr. Knight, my associate in arranging this exhibit, and I have felt that we should show, not only the things actually for sale in our Sales Department, but the things that had passed through our scientific laboratories

(Continued on page 6.)

Permanent Chemical Independence

By Charles H. Herty, Chairman Advisory Committee

This annual assemblage of the products of American chemical industry and of the mechanical appliances by which these products are manufactured provides fitting occasion for a stock-taking of past accomplishments, and a care-taking for the permanency of those additions to our national wealth whereby economic independence may be assured. To secure this independence it is essential that there should be close co-operation between the chemist and the American people, which can only be brought about when the chemist takes the people into his full confidence regarding the problems whose successful solution is a matter of joint responsibility. By the presentation of these exhibits and by open discussion of the problems confronting the industry a sympathetic understanding is produced which creates a sound, intelligent public opinion, which is the greatest asset any industry can possess.

The number of exhibitors continues to grow, in keeping with the continued expansion of the industry throughout the nation. The only disappointment is the setting aside by the Railroad Administration of the large plans which had been inaugurated by the industrial departments of the several railroads for presenting here a marvelous display of those natural resources of this country which still await the touch of the chemist to rise to their true dignity as invaluable assets. It has been deemed necessary to eliminate during war times this most promising and well inaugurated line of development.

In taking stock of the chemical industry first thought turns naturally to the matter of available capital. The amount of capital accessions has continued to grow. During the first eight months of 1918, \$59,164,000 was added, making the aggregate authorized capital invested in the industry since August 1, 1914, the date of the outbreak of the war, \$386,967,000.

These figures do not include, of course, the investments made by the national Government in the great chemical plants whose output is used solely for war purposes. The total production of these plants sets our Government apart as the largest manufacturer of chemicals in the world. In the after-war period when the story may be told of the

rapidity of construction and of the enormous output of these plants it will add a brilliant chapter to the romance of chemistry. Meanwhile we can rest content in the assurance that the great army which we are now hurrying to Europe will be abundantly supplied.

Perhaps the picture of the growth of the industry can best be gathered from a few figures concerning our export trade, for export statistics indicate production in excess of domestic needs, great as these demands have been during the past year. Four items have been selected, three because of their fundamental character, and one on account of the rapidity of its development.

1913-1914	1917-1918
Pounds.	Pounds.
Sulphuric acid	12,000,000
Caustic soda and	68,000,000
soda ash	Negligible
Benzol	334,000,000
Dyes, dyestuffs	Negligible
and dyewoods	25,000,000
	\$357,000
	\$17,000,000

Doubtless in future years these figures will appear diminutive, but at present they constitute an inspiring hope for that future.

A fair measure for that increasing participation of the Government in chemical activity is shown in the supplemental appropriation estimates submitted by the War Department to Congress on September 17, 1918. Aside from the great appropriations for explosives there has been requested for the Chemical Warfare Service, the recently organized division having to do solely with offensive and defensive gas warfare, \$198,704,000, a sum greater than was asked for the clothing of the increased army we are now raising. Germany began poison gas warfare; within the next twelve months it will have more than its fill of it.

The present status of the American chemical industry and its prospect for the future must prove gratifying to all good citizens of this republic, but these prospects can never be fully realized unless the work of the chemist is supported by sound and loyal public opinion, which, in turn, will eventually manifest itself in the form of a thoroughly sympathetic attitude on the part of official representatives of that public opinion.

The stress of war preparations and the great part we feel that we

are destined to play in the decision of the economic tribulations which characterized the period immediately following the blockading of German ports. The chief centers of that disturbance were coal-tar chemicals (dyes and medicinals), and potash; and I beg to ask your serious attention to certain conditions attending the efforts to create these industries in this country.

No word is needed concerning the marvelous development of the dye industry. It is here today for your inspection. Nor need I dwell upon the relation of this industry to that of high explosives. That point has already sunk deep into our national consciousness. It was appreciation of this relation perhaps even more than economic need which brought together producers and consumers in a unique display of unanimity which procured from Congress a protective tariff and anti-dumping legislation which guaranteed life for the young industry.

There was an additional argument for such legislation, however, undreamed of by any of us at that time. We had not entered the war, and gave not thought to the efforts which might be required of us in the matter of poison gas production. But when our authorities, following our entrance into the war, determined to meet the Germans with their own weapons and on a scale far greater than they had ever contemplated, it became necessary to make use of every available means

for manufacture of toxic material. The great plants planned for Government construction and operation were not sufficient for the program.

I am violating no confidence in telling you that at this juncture the Government turned to the young dye industry for plants and trained organizations to augment its poison gas output, and splendidly has the young industry responded. For military reasons I am advised not to mention specific plants or the products manufactured therein, but with official sanction I may say that five dyestuff plants are now participating in the production of this material, while many others are contributing indirectly to the same end. The plants were suited to the needs, staffs and workmen were familiar with this kind of work, and the process of conversion to the new role was thus enabled quickly to be made.

In view of the adaptability of the dyestuff industry to such serious national needs, it is difficult to be patient with many of our mercantile establishments which still insist upon placarding their counters with signs such as "The color of these goods cannot be guaranteed." What a sweet morsel of comfort these placards are to the enemy, in effect an effort to preserve the market for him, by our own people, if such they are! Was it ever the practice to guarantee all colors? Certainly not, for even before the war nine-tenths of the dyes used were not fast and did not need to be. Moreover, are our merchants not yet aware of the conditions which led for a time to the uncertainties as to color fastness? Do they not know that in the period of acute shortage of German dyes, before the American industry was started, many German dyes were used for purposes never intended, and so gave bad results, in most cases falsely attributed to American origin, and so when remaining German stocks approached depletion, and the American products began to appear on the markets, these were likewise used in ways never intended, with equally as poor results as in the case of the misuse of the German dyes. With the present adequate domestic production, these matters are correcting themselves. Public sentiment can, and I believe will, make an end of the disloyal placards.

Assurance of the future of the coal-tar chemical industry lies not only with our people as a whole but even more directly with their representatives in Congress, for it must

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SWISS GUM

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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GEO. WITHERSPOON, Salesman
Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11th Avenue, New York City

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

5

not be forgotten that legislation stands to-day, as a result of the enactment of the 1916 general revenue bill, which is directly in favor of the German industry, the risk of the very life of the American industry. Every phase of the domestic industry has been studied by the Tariff Commission, and, according to

a recent statement of a representative of the Commission, its report to Congress will be published soon after the passage of the revenue bill. While nothing is known of the character of this report, I am confident that when the results of this impartial study of the industry are presented to Congress the same un-

animous vote will characterize the correction of errors of existing legislation as has just marked the passage by the House of the eight billion dollar revenue measure. But the time for action is short if we achieve the great military victory in 1919 to which all look forward with supreme confidence. No opportu-

ity must be afforded for the practice of industrial infiltration which may sap the very foundations of the coal-tar chemical industry.

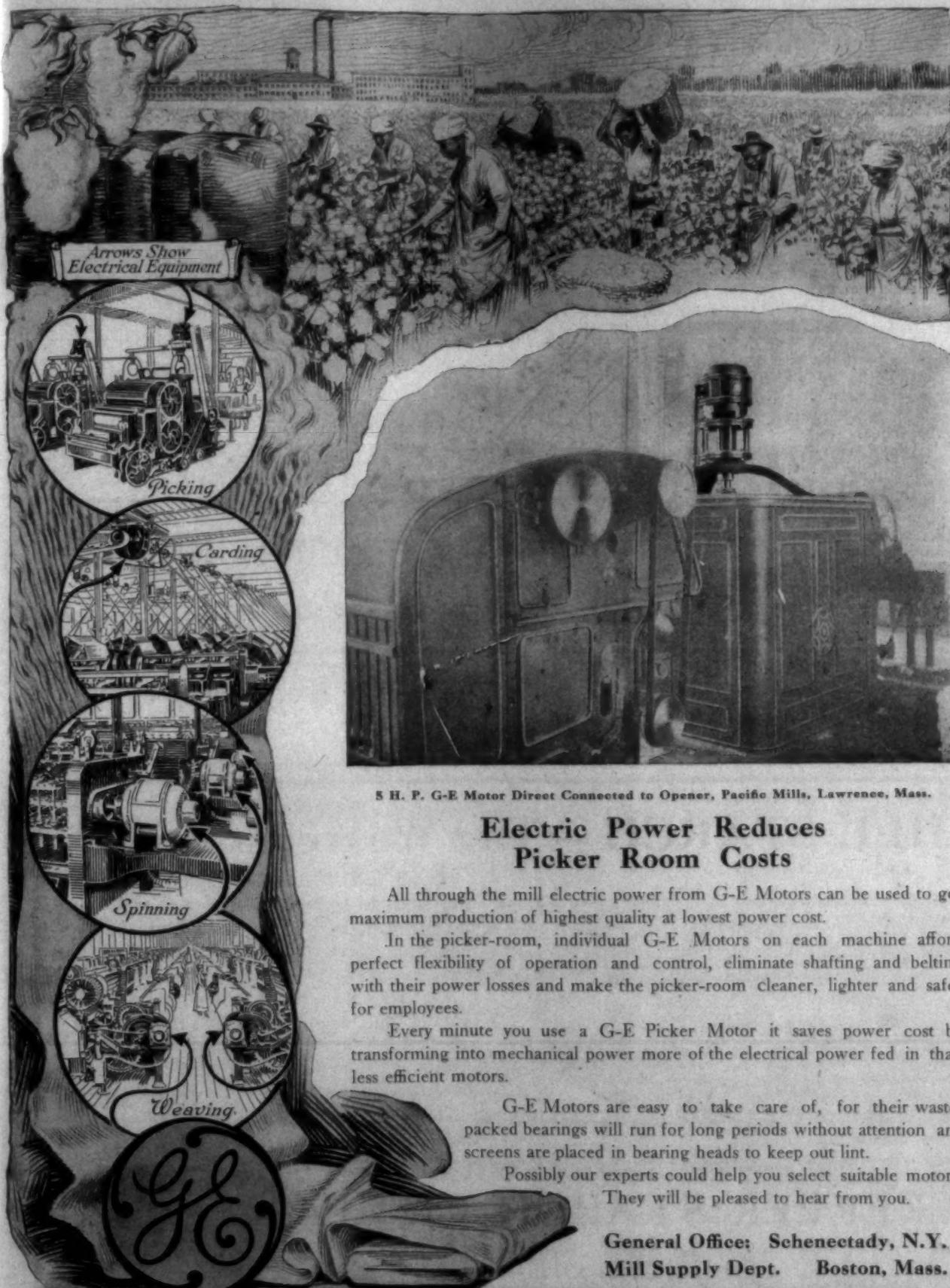
In this connection may I suggest the legislative correction of an error for which we chemists are primarily responsible. In the existing act intermediates are assessed one-half the duties of finished dyes, which ratio was adopted by Congress upon our recommendation. Experience has shown that this differentiation is a mistake. The difficult stage of production is from the crudes to the intermediates, far more difficult than from the intermediates to the finished dyes. And it is in the field of intermediate that dyestuffs, high explosives and medicinal meet upon common ground. Furthermore, it is evident that when these industries bear the brunt of foreign attack the enemy will take advantage of questions of definition to avoid the higher duties, or will seek to accomplish the same purpose by shipping the lower assessed intermediates for assemblage here into finished dyes by simple processes requiring little outlay. Justification of this contention is furnished by the following extract (page 22) from the "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals 1917" just issued by the Tariff Commission:

"With these exceptions the American dye industry was based entirely on imported intermediates. . . . This peculiar situation was due primarily to the provisions of the tariff laws of 1897, 1909 and 1913, which have consistently placed a higher duty on dyes than on intermediates. In general the German industry dominated the field and the Americans were unable to compete. It happens, however, that in the making of certain dyes the last chemical step of transforming the intermediate into the finished dye is a comparatively simple and cheap process. As the rate of duty on intermediates was lower than that on the finished dyes, the margin in some instances was sufficient to make it profitable to avoid paying the higher duty on intermediates was lower than that on dyes, by importing the intermediates, completing the manufacture of the dyes in the United States."

Knowing therefore where the attack will be made, would it not be the part of wisdom for us to strengthen our forces at this point by legislation which will place all of these products on the same dutiable basis?

Coal-tar dyes have received an abnormal amount of attention from our people and our press. Of equal importance and of far greater meaning to the comfort and well-being of our people are the coal-tar medicinals. In spite of unfavorable legislation our manufacturers have worthily met their responsibilities in this field. Especially is this noted in the recent statements of Government officers that the needs of our Army for these materials had been fully met by our home output. Congress, I am again confident, will correct the unevenness in legislation which hangs as a life-threat-

(Continued on Page 8.)



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GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Rapid Progress in Dyestuff Shown at Exposition.

(Continued from Page 3.)
and which in the course of time, and a very short time, will pass into the commercial life of America. We believe that by making a convincing showing of the scientific chemical skill in our organization we can once and forever destroy the illusion that dyes are by nature a German monopoly."

Success in Dye Industry Exceeds Expectations.

"Du Pont, In the Oval" represents the largest chemical organization in the world—1,400 active chemists, 65,000 employees, and countless millions of investment. It is considered a standard of quality; the trade mark, it is stated, is *never* put on merchandise unless it can be sold subject to the strongest guarantee possible for that particular kind of goods. Branded du Pont goods are never sold "as are."

The du Pont concern has been working (practically uninterrupted) since the war, on the dye problem and has achieved many signal successes; and yet du Pont admits that the dye problem is as yet in the process of solution, not solved.

Synthetic Dyes in Large Quantities.

"You will remember, I am sure," said a representative of this organization at the Chemical Exposition, New York, "we did not speak of synthetic indigo or make any public claim in regard to it, until we had tons ready for delivery, and today, to the best of our belief, we are the only concern in America manufacturing and delivering synthetic indigo in large commercial quantities. There was a long process in our laboratories, and a still longer process in our factories before this was achieved. But we did not speak of our hopes, until they had been real-

ized. We could afford to be patient; we could afford to spend money in experiments, but we could not afford to take chances with the du Pont name in regard to uncertain promises. We wished our customers to build on accomplished performance. Many other dyes, equally important and equally difficult to make, are at this time in a most satisfactory laboratory stage, but are not as yet ready for the market.

All Branches Work Together.

"Chemical difficulties have been immense, though in a large sense these have been overcome. But formulas are not dyes and in a measure formulas are the least important part of the process. It is difficult to discuss chemistry with anyone but chemists. Chemistry itself is but a generic term and refers to myriad forms of activity. A chemist in one line may understand the general theory of another line, but the detail of manufacturing will be Greek to him. Most of our chemists have had no dye experience outside of that obtained in our laboratories and factories. The different branches of the organization are closely related and nothing of moment happens in one without it being indicated to the other branches.

"There were no chemists in America familiar with dye formulas and their practical application in plants. We had to learn, we are still learning, and we will always be learning. "We agree with the statement in the Daily News Record that the use of the word 'German' in connection with dyes is a bad habit, but let us frankly say that the most important thing that Germany had was not formulas, not plants, not raw material, but a generation of experience.

"This we are getting by constant observation and connotation of experiments and eternal vigilance. We buy a special machine designed by special experts to perform a speci-

fic function. In theory the machine is perfect; in practice it runs too fast or too slow; is too large or too small, or is unable to resist the action of the acids. Certain combinations of acids, under pressure, run through cast iron vats as though they were blotting paper. We then have to discover where the trouble lies, and this trouble as often as not is in the intermediates. Then we have to begin our processes all over again.

"We have not yet standardized all our intermediates. No one in America has yet standardized their intermediates and until this has been done we cannot talk frankly of standardizing dyes. It is not so much a chemical question, although that is important, as a physical question—a question of equipment, methods, and patience.

"The user of dyed goods of any kind must be patient. In his own business he realizes that these are not normal times. He is compelled to do things which under ordinary conditions he would not think of doing. He must exercise the most careful judgment in the selection of his fabrics and colors, in order to obtain the most satisfactory results.

Lack of his accustomed materials, absence of the accustomed standards, in no way excuse him from exercising his highest business judgment, and he must co-operate with

his dyer and be certain that the same care is exercised by his dyer that he himself exercises.

"We have actually achieved results in the manufacture of dyes in America that far exceed any reasonable expectations. A year ago, the German dye manufacturers were but little concerned with the progress made in America. Now there are not wanting evidences in this market that the same manufacturers are worried. But the piece goods and garment manufacturers must not set for us impossible standards of performance. The German dyes themselves were not perfection and when American dyes have reached their ultimate development (and we are approaching that point more rapidly than anyone outside the industry realizes) the standard of American dyes will be higher. But organic chemistry applied to industry is not to be had by merely rubbing an Aladdin's lamp. It means hard work, disappointment, great expense and time.

"All that we can say is that when the 'Du Pont-In-The-Oval' is stamped on any dyes offered for sale, it will be the best that can be made."

"And why do you want to sell your nightshirt, Pat?" "Well, what good is it to me now, when I've got the new job of nightwatchman an' sleep in the daytime?"—Ex.

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The usual prompt and courteous treatment assured.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

War Inventions.

When this war began, Germany practically controlled the world's supply of potash. We have not only developed new potash fields in America. We have found a way to take potash from the flue dust of cement works. And we are now independent of the German potash supply for all time.

For years before the war, Germany was buying up the world's supply of castor oil and storing it for use in lubricating airplane engines. We have now perfected a mineral oil that serves as well as castor oil in all but the very fast fighting planes.

We have discovered a way to make coal smokeless by extracting from it valuable by-products that have previously gone to waste.

We have similarly found a way to save half the oils, greases and animal fats that have been lost in use in the past.

We have recently produced a gas mask that can be worn for hours without discomfort even in a rapid advance.

We have introduced improvements in rifles and machine guns that give our soldiers weapons greatly superior to the enemy's.

New methods and appliances for fighting submarines have overcome the U-boat menace. New industrial methods in shipbuilding have speeded up our production beyond all expectation. Improvements in wireless communication have given our troops a great advantage on the battlefield. Improvements in medical science have reduced our army's death rate from disease to one-tenth of the lowest rate established heretofore.

In short, the nations whose inventive genius supplied the Germans with all their modern engines of war, have now so improved on those inventions that the Germans are fighting at an increasing disadvantage on land, on water, and in the air. And civilization is proving its ability to defend itself from barbarism even when the barbarian is armed with weapons which he has borrowed from less backward people.

Modern Hosiery Mill at Shanghai.

Another mill is added to the various mills and factories in the Yangtzeopoo district (which has become the veritable industrial center of Shanghai, and of China, for that stomach).—Ex.

matter), the Pioneer Knitting Mill at 1050 Rangoon Road. This mill is the first modern one of its kind, organized to knit both cotton and silk hosiery. Its capital is 100,000 taels (\$110,000 at present exchange), and its manufactures are exported to Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and Tientsin and Hankow, as well as to the more remote centers in Szechwan and Manchuria. It was in full operation in January last, and already the demand is exceeding its production. The present output is 400 dozen daily, but it is expected to increase the production to 1,000 dozen per day, when the balance of machinery ordered in the United States arrives, making this hosiery mill the largest in China.

The owner of the factory is Mr. W. V. Zia, a graduate of Sheffield University, England, at one time a local superintendent of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad; and the prime mover is his nephew, Mr. Z. Z. Zia, a textile engineer, a graduate of Columbia University, 1914.

Mr. Zia states that mercerizing machinery, turning out something like 2,000 pounds of cotton yarn a day, is expected to arrive shortly. Still another new feature which will be added to the mill will be the machines for turning out paper boxes, producing 4,000 boxes a day. This machine has arrived and will be set up at the earliest opportunity. A silk-throwing machine is also expected soon, when the manufacture of silk hosiery will be commenced.—Commerce Reports.

Sam on Suicide.

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darky committing suicide?" inquired the Northerner.

"Well, you see, it's disaway, boss: When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worryin'. Then firs' thing you know he's done killed hissef. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!"—Ex.

An Unwritten Law.

"Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire," said the judge, "if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first you would have had the law on your side."

"Yes, your honor," said McGuire. "Oid have had the law on my soide, but Oid have had him on me stomach."—Ex.

Permanent Chemical Independence.

(Continued from page 5.)
over this line of production.

In spite of the lack of co-operation during the past three years some progress has been made. The 1,000 tons of K2O produced in 1915 was increased to 9,720 tons in 1916 and 32,000 tons in 1917. Much fundamental investigation has been carried out, and the promise for the future is hopeful. Success can be predicted if producers and consumers get together, and if public opinion is aroused to the fact that failure to secure national independence in this matter vitally affects the entire nation. The mining bill, as modified by Senator Henderson, and now before the Senate, may prove the solution. It may be that protective duties or direct subsidy will be called for, or possibly the relief itors like that."—Ex.

of capital invested in this industry from war taxation. Whatever the cost and whatever the method adopted, Government assistance is needed and may be secured if the demand is nation wide. Independence in potash can be assured if this country makes up its mind that it will no longer be dependent upon Germany for its supplies, but it mind must be made up quickly. This is one of the most urgent questions, in both its economic and its political aspects, before this country today. We cannot afford to neglect it.

Why She Let Him—"Then, I understand that after your husband had made over all his money to you, you left him." "Yes; I couldn't live with a man who cheated his creditors like that."—Ex.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1918.

Name of Mill.....	
Town	
Spinning Spindles.....	Looms.....
.....	Superintendent.....
.....	Carder.....
.....	Spinner.....
.....	Weaver.....
.....	Cloth Room.....
.....	Dyer.....
.....	Master Mechanic.....

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons
Motor Pulley Castings
Doff Box Wheels and Stands

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers
Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Factories: Harrison, New Jersey Nyack, New York

Olive Drab Combinations

DIRECT

Amanil Fast Yellow FF
Amanil Brown RC
Amanil Fast Grey BR
Amanil Geranine BB

NAVY BLUE [Alizarine Navy Blue G
Alizarine Navy Blue R

SULPHUR

Sulphur Yellow R
Sulphur Yellow Brown GG
Sulphur Green 3 B
Sulphur Black RN

ACID

Amacid Fast Yellow R
Amacid Fast Brown G
Amacid Cloth Red B
Amacid Blue Black BN

ANTHRAQUINONE VAT—Amanil Vat Olive G

CHROME

Alizarine Yellow 3G
Alizarine Brown G
Amacid Chrome Red BB
Alizarine Blue Black BB

New England Office: 87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office: Danville, Virginia

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Our Development

When this company made its decision to enter the Coal Tar Dye-stuff Industry there were two courses of development open.

First, to manufacture an extensive line of colors by taking advantage of the intermediates that could be purchased on the market. Second, the manufacture at the outset of a more limited number of colors, but starting at the bottom with the crudes and manufacturing in our own plants the intermediates required.

The adoption of the first policy would have enabled us to put on the market at an early date a large line of colors which would have found ready sale at considerable profit to ourselves. The second course meant necessarily that our development would be less rapid, that the variety of colors produced at first would be less great and that return upon the increased capital it would be necessary to invest could not be expected for a considerable length of time.

We chose the latter of these two courses because we believe that the only safe foundation for the development of a self contained American color industry is the manufacture of a comprehensive line of intermediates, starting at the bottom from the crudes and on such a large scale as to make it economically sound.

Our course is of the most vital interest to the various dyestuff consuming industries for it guarantees to them an adequate supply of dyestuffs that can never be cut off to leave them again dependent on foreign supplies.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company

DYESTUFF SALES DEPARTMENT

WILMINGTON

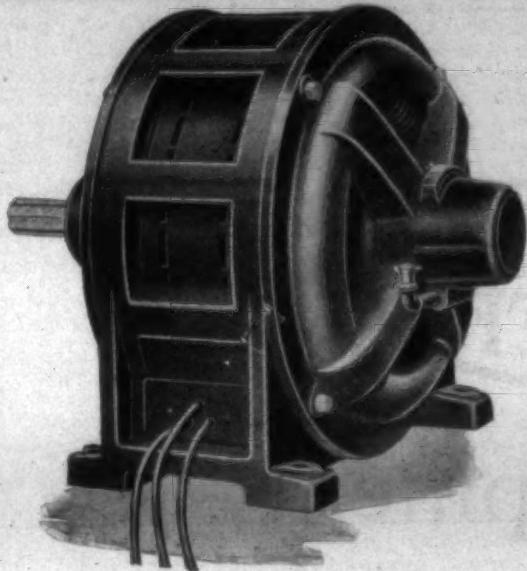
DELWARE

THE DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ARE:

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., Explosives
Du Pont Dye Works, Wilmington, Del., Coal Tar Dyestuffs
Du Pont Fabricoid Co., Wilmington, Delaware, Leather Substitutes
Du Pont Chemical Works, New York, N. Y., Pyroxylin and Coal Tar Chemicals
Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Paints, Pigments, Acids and Chemicals
The Arlington Works, 725 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Ivory Pyralin and Cleanable Collars



Thursday, October 3, 1918.



Howell Motors

are wound with a double cotton enameled magnet wire, giving double protection against electrical break downs.

DELIVERIES

Unusually good deliveries can be made on the following motors:

- 20 H.P., 25 H.P., 30 H.P., 35 H.P., 1800 R.P.M. motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 20 H.P., 25 H.P., 1200 R.P.M. Motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 20 H.P., 900 R.P.M. motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 900 R.P.M. motors

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Foreign Textile Trade During Past Fiscal Year.

Details of the textile foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1917-18 indicate a very satisfactory position as a whole, considering that the country has been at war and has suffered from lack of shipping, high cost of merchandise, and other factors that would naturally chill commercial transactions. It is apparent that Government control has not injured the export trade as much as most merchants predicted would be the case when the War Trade Board came into existence.

The total exports of cotton goods for the year were valued at \$169,398,420, or \$33,000,000 in excess of the previous fiscal year, and \$57,000,000 in excess of the business done in 1916. While a great deal of the gain can be attributed to higher prices, yet an analysis of the yardage of cloths shipped out shows that in 1917-18 it reached 684,949,942, compared with 690,193,896 in the preceding year and about 550,000,000 yards in 1915-16. The exports of knit goods showed a falling off from the last fiscal year of about two and a quarter millions of dollars, and 25 per cent less than in the fiscal year of 1916; nevertheless, it is to be remembered that a great deal of the earlier knit goods trade with foreign countries was done with our Allies so that considerable of the gain recently has been with neutral markets. In June, for example, the total knit goods shipped aboard was valued at \$1,520,291, compared with \$1,191,565 a year ago.

Shipments of unbleached cotton goods last year were only half the volume of two years ago but bleached goods shipments were doubled, piece dyed goods trebled, printed goods increased 30 per cent, and yarn dyed goods about held their own compared with two years ago. China and Aden trade has been virtually wiped out and has been made up in other directions.

Shipments of cotton yarn to the extent of 15,000,000 pounds were made last year valued at \$7,571,383, compared with \$5,195,559 in the preceding year, and \$5,276,105 two years ago. This indicates that the foreign trade in cotton yarns has lost and not gained in the interval.

The exports of silk goods in the last fiscal year reached a value of \$12,140,817, compared with \$7,216,057 in the preceding year and \$5,204,813, two years ago. A half million dozen pairs of artificial silk hosiery were exported last year. Exports of wool goods last year were valued at \$17,749,421, compared with \$18,423,556 in the preceding year, and \$53,983,655 dozen two years ago. The exports for the last fiscal year represent the business done with civilians for civilian purposes, almost exclusively, while in preceding years a substantial part of the business was made up of shipments to other countries for war purposes, including uniform cloths. The shipments of cloths and dress goods totaled 5,388,992 yards, valued at \$7,009,661, and blanket shipments were valued at \$2,444,460.

It will be seen from the above figures that the War Trade Board's activities have not held export trade

back despite the many difficulties of arranging for sales under the enemy trading act. Many merchants will find comfort in the figures as showing that the trade now being built up is really of a better character fundamentally than when the business was done largely for urgent needs, and somewhat of a volatile nature.

The figures of imports of textiles show that business is being contracted steadily and it can be traced to restrictions in production as well as in distribution, the latter arising from regulations of both home and foreign government agencies.

The yardage of cotton cloths imported in the fiscal year was 45,015,423, compared with 74,012,978 in the preceding year and 52,446,385 two years ago. In June the yardage of cotton cloths imported was 3,048,417, compared with 7,249,431 in the preceding year. Imports of laces and embroideries have now dropped to very small proportions, the total value of all goods brought in during the fiscal year being \$10,421,083, compared with \$21,453,392 two years ago. The total value of all cotton knit goods imported reached a trifle over \$1,000,000, while in normal years it ran to six times that value. The total value of cotton manufactures imported in the last fiscal year was \$44,751,181, compared with \$56,181,684 in the preceding year, and \$47,511,870 two years ago. Having in mind that values are twice or more higher than they were two years ago, it will be evident that the volume of imports is small. This is not due to restrictions by the home authorities alone, but many goods are no longer being made abroad and cannot be brought here.

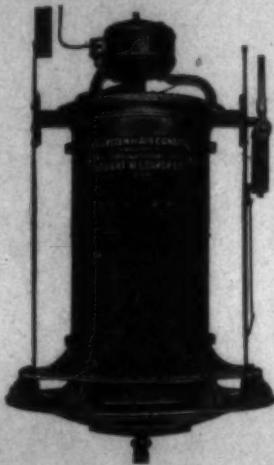
Despite all that has been said of the difficulties of shipping, the burlap imports for the fiscal year were within 4,000,000 pounds of the figures of the preceding year, showing a falling off of only 1 per cent from the very high figures of 1916-17. Linens, on the other hand, showed a further decline in imports. The yardage brought in last year was 26,096,752, about half the quantity imported two years ago, and 12,500,000 yards less than the preceding year of 1916-17. The falling off in burlap receipts in June was from 61,930,023 pounds to 11,191,294 pounds, due to the taking off of ships in March. Recently, burlap prices have been easing, but this is stated to be due to fears that the allied government needs are to be supplied at a common price.—Journal of Commerce.

Needed Soothing.

For three successive nights the new and proud father had walked the floor with the baby. On the fourth night he became desperate, and on arriving home from the office unwrapped a bottle of soothing syrup.

"Oh, James," exclaimed his wife, when she saw the label, "what did you buy that for? Don't you know it is very dangerous to give a child anything like that?"

"Don't worry," was the husband's tired reply; "I'm going to take it myself!"—Ex.



The G. M. Parks Company

has purchased the humidifier business
of Stuart W. Cramer, and in the future
will be known as

Parks'-Cramer Company

SUCCESSORS TO

The G. M. Parks' Co. and Stuart W. Cramer

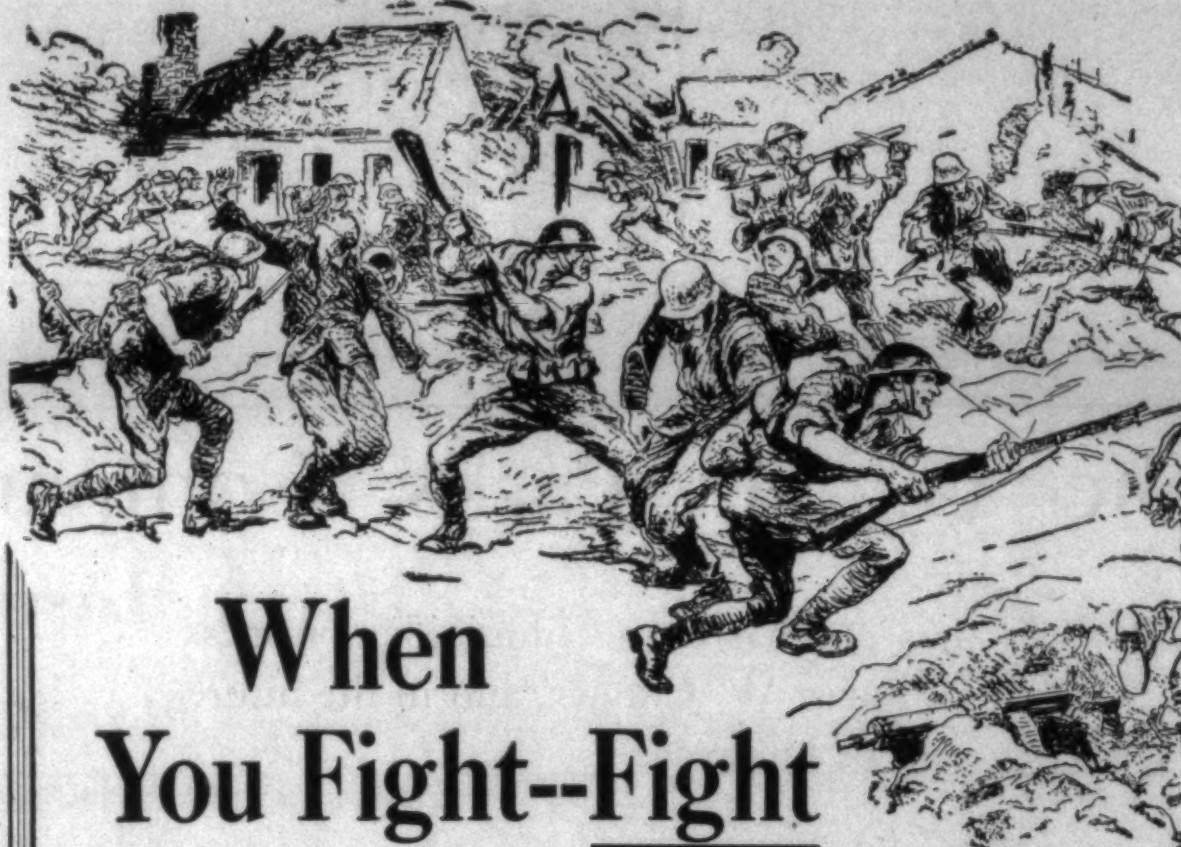
WITH OFFICES AT

970 Main Street
Fitchburg, Mass.

Old South Building
Boston, Mass.

Court House Square
Charlotte, N. C.





When You Fight--Fight

FIGHT as these American soldiers fought in the streets of Fismes. "They covered themselves with glory," the papers say. Of course they did—they are Americans.

They met the finest of the enemy's troops in a terrific hand-to-hand struggle. They used their guns—their bayonets—their bare fists. Every American soldier went after his man desperately, fearlessly, persistently, with one great driving purpose—to whip that Prussian Guard, to silence its machine guns—to win!

It's a pretty good way to fight—this American way. It wins battles over there, it will win a splendid victory over here—if we *fight* when we fight—if we buy Liberty Bonds to our utmost.

When you fight—fight! When you buy—buy!

Lend the way they fight—Buy Bonds to your utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

New Child Labor Bill.

The following is a copy of a child labor bill that was favorably reported in Congress by the Labor Committee of the House:

A Bill to provide for the national security and defense by prohibiting child labor during the period of the war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation and thereby more effectually providing for the national security and defense, no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mine or quarry situated in the United States; no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States; and no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any such mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian or before the hour of six o'clock antemeridian: Provided, That the prohibitions of this Act shall cease to be in effect six months after the termination of the present war, as evidenced by proclamation of the President, or at such earlier time as the President shall designate.

Sec. 2. That the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor shall constitute a board to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of securing proper enforcement of this Act the Secretary of Labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, and manufacturing establishments; and the Secretary of Labor shall have authority to employ such assistance for the purposes of this Act as may from time to time be authorized by appropriation or other law.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Labor reports any violation of this Act, or to whom any State factory or mining or quarry inspector, commissioner of labor, State medical inspector, or school-attendance officer, or any other person, presents satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties in such cases herein provided: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of the several States and of the United States.

Sec. 5. That any person who violates any of the provisions of section one of this Act, or who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection au-

thorized by section three of this Act, shall for each offense prior to the first conviction of such person under the provisions of this Act be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, and shall for each offense subsequent to such conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; but no person shall be prosecuted under this Act for employing a child under the age of sixteen years, or permitting such child to work, if such person has in good faith procured at the time of employing the child or permitting him to work and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions, and by such persons as may be prescribed by the board, showing the child to be of such an age that his employment or work was not prohibited by this Act. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violations of this act. In any State designated by the board an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that State, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

Sec. 6. That the word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to include any individual, corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association.

Sec. 7. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000, to be expended by the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, for the enforcement of this Act during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919."

The Aim Is Good.

The Food Administration states that "by the willing service of a free people" it aims to do these things:

"To feed the Allies that they may continue to fight."

"To feed the hungry in Belgium and other lands that they may continue to live."

"To feed our own soldiers overseas that they may want nothing."

"To keep prices steady and the flow of distribution even that the poor at home may be fed."

"To make every one's effort count its utmost for winning the war for freedom."

"Food control in America is of and for the people."—Ex.

You Know It!

"I am particularly liable to seasickness," said a young naval recruit to the officer in charge. "Could you tell me what to do in case of an attack?"

"Tain't necessary, my boy," replied the officer, "you'll do it."—Ex.



Earn a Low Fire Insurance Rate



Anchor Post Fences

Simple yet forceful is the testimony cited above. It sets forth the essentials of Anchor Post Fence protection properly stressed —protection against trespassing and protection against fire.

ANCHOR POST FENCES of Chain Link Woven Steel

are unclimbable and non-inflammable. The mesh of the wire is too close to admit of toe-hold climbing yet open enough to quickly "spot" trespassers in their maliciousness and fires in their incipiency.

For effectiveness, structural strength and durability Anchor Post Fences are unsurpassed—that is the concensus of opinion of the U. S. Government and hundreds of other pleased users, some of whom we have served for upward of 12 years.

Ask for our Factory Fence Catalog.

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

ATLANTA, GA. OFFICE: EMPIRE BUILDING

General Offices—167 Broadway, New York

BOSTON, MASS.
79 Milk St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Real Estate Trust Bldg.
CLEVELAND, O. Guardian Bldg.

HARTFORD, CONN.
902 Main St.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....	Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....	Associate Editor

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Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

Spanish Influenza.

If Spanish influenza, which is the new name for our old enemy, "The Grippe," strikes the South, it will shut down many spindles and looms and for that reason it is a textile problem.

Our editor, as president of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, has this week assisted in placing in every home in this city a large card containing information about Spanish influenza, and rules for its prevention. If any mill desires one of these cards we will gladly forward same upon request or if a number of them are desired for distribution in the mill villages we will have some printed and expressed at exactly what it costs us.

Stated briefly, Spanish influenza is a very bad cold, which frequently develops into pneumonia and causes death.

The germs are taken through the nose or mouth usually from the spray ejected when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

Any person who is affected with a bad cold or symptoms of influenza should be sent out of the mill from crowds. Children with symptoms should be kept from schools.

Any person who is near a person that coughs or sneezes should quickly place a handkerchief to his nose to prevent the taking in of the passage, but we cannot believe that

Spanish influenza is a serious matter and only prompt and radical action on the part of cotton mill authorities will prevent its spread in the mill villages.

New Keating Bill.

Taking advantage of a very small attendance of the members of the Labor Committee of the House and of the absence of Southern members of that committee, a camouflaged Keating Child Labor Bill was considered at a meeting last Wednesday and reported favorably to Congress by a majority of one.

The new Keating Bill now goes on the calendar of the House, but under the present rules only war measures can be considered at this session and this bill can not come before the House unless passed by the Rules Committee, of which Congressman Pou of North Carolina is chairman.

The new Keating Bill is essentially the old Keating Law, which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and no greater disrespect for the highest court of this land has ever been shown than by the re-introduction of the identical measure which they held unconstitutional.

It is true that the new bill has a prelude which seeks to make it a war measure and its backers hope to have President Wilson urge its passage, but we cannot believe that any President of the United States

would openly express such contempt for the United States Supreme Court.

If President Wilson should make such an expression the public will be justified in asking why they should ever respect any judicial body.

We know that those behind this measure have not introduced it as a war measure, but are seeking to take advantage of the present situation in order to accomplish their purpose.

They would not hesitate to injure this country and aid Germany if by so doing they could overcome the action of the United States Supreme Court, which was a bitter pill to them.

The crowd who are behind the new Keating Bill have always indicated an absolute disregard of truth and are attempting through publicity to make the public believe that very small children are employed in our mills.

In a recent issue of Harper's Bazaar an article appeared in which the writer (Miss Graham) stated that children of five and six years of age were employed in Southern mills.

In reply to our letter asking why she made such statements Miss Graham replied that her article had been submitted to the National Child Labor Committee and that they had certified that every statement was correct.

That there is no need of such a measure as the Keating Child Labor Bill is plain from the following facts:

(1) Every State with the exception of New Mexico, Wyoming and North Carolina now prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age.

(2) New Mexico and Wyoming have practically no industries and no age limit has been adopted because there is practically no need of such a law.

(3) The cotton manufacturers of North Carolina have asked the Legislature of North Carolina to pass a law entirely prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age and to also provide for an adequate system of inspection which will cause strict enforcement. When the Legislature meets in January, 1919, this law will be enacted.

From the above it will be seen that after January, 1919, every State with the exception of New Mexico and Wyoming, which do not count, will prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age.

The new Keating Bill is purely and simply an effort to take advantage

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

of the war situation in order to transfer State authority to the Federal authorities.

It will be a great Congress that will say that a boy of 18 years of age can endure life in the trenches in France, while saying that one two years and one day younger is not physically able to work more than eight hours per day in the industry of his country.

Facts, arguments, Supreme Court decisions, and patriotism count for nought with the crowd that are behind the new Keating Bill. They care nothing for any of the above and if the bill comes before the House it will be passed.

We shall waste no energy or time in trying to prevent its passage, but if passed will immediately apply for an injunction and present the law to the United States Supreme Court for another knock-out blow.

Books Audited.

As our editor, as secretary and treasurer of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Mills, handled a considerable fund in connection with the successful testing of the constitutionality of the Keating Child Labor Law, he requested the committee to have his books and accounts verified by certified accountants and Todd & McCollough of Charlotte were selected.

All of the funds were expended along strictly legal lines and over eighty per cent were paid as fees and expenses to the three firms of attorneys who handled the case in such an able manner.

The certificate of Todd & McCollough is as follows:

Todd & McCollough,
Certified Public Accountants,
220, 221 Piedmont Building,
Charlotte, N. C.

September 25, 1918.

Mr. S. F. Patterson, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the instructions received from Mr. David Clark, we have prepared from data and records in his hands, a statement of receipts and disbursements of the funds in his hands and designated Special Fund.

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief that the statement is correct and is properly drawn, that the balance as shown in bank is correct and in accordance with the statement of the Charlotte National Bank dated August 31st, 1918, also in accordance with the records on file in the office of Mr. Clark.

Respectfully submitted,
Todd & McCollough,
Certified Public Accountants,
By D. H. McCollough, C. P. A.

Attached to this statement was a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Albany, Ala.—Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills will install sufficient additional machinery to increase capacity 25 per cent.

Durham, N. C.—The Duke Yarn Mills have put in six heads of Normalair Humidifiers and will add 40 Whitin drawing frames.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Wymojo Yarn Mills are putting in 16 Whitin combers, and will add one thousand spindles.

Mobile, Ala.—It is reported that Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, with headquarters at Rock Hill, S. C., will shortly establish a dyeworks plant in Mobile.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Aragon Mills have built two more rooms to their community house. They are putting new cover on houses of the village and putting gravel on streets.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 2, are putting in electric lights in houses, building streets and putting up street lights.

Columbus, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has just completed a nice hotel for girls and a lunch room. A "first aid" room has also been furnished and a nurse employed.

Mount Airy, N. C.—The Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C., are installing one hundred sewing machines at their new branch plant here where they expect to do finishing work for the other mills of the Mayo chain.

Yadkin, N. C.—The Yadkin Bleaching Mills have just completed their new mill plant, and Superintendent Wheeler expects the plant to be in operation with "full steam ahead" shortly.

Erlanger, N. C.—R. V. Helms, in connection with the Federal Government, is conducting a vocational school here with afternoon and night classes. Subjects taught, Mathematics and Textiles. About sixty men are enrolled.

Gastonia, N. C.—Pinkney Cotton Mills have begun the erection of six new cottages, are building a new office and will shortly install 3,200 additional spindles to their equipment. R. G. Rankin is president and treasurer of the mill and their production is fine combed yarns.

Newnan, Ga.—Disastrous fire partially destroyed 437 bales of cotton stored in A. R. Burdett & Co.'s warehouse and damaged the building to extent of four or five thousand dollars. Cotton fully insured, but there was no insurance on building.

Augusta, Ga.—Fire originating from an unknown cause did \$840

damage to cotton in box car No. 10697 in Central of Georgia Railroad yards, on Calhoun street. Forty-two bales of cotton damaged to extent of \$20 per bale.

Columbus, Ga.—Fire in the picker rooms of the Muscogee Mills resulted in considerable damage from smoke and water to a quantity of high priced cotton. There was little damage to the building. The origin of the blaze is unknown. The loss is covered by insurance.

Belmont, N. C.—The Chronicle Mill has just installed the Cramer humidifying system. They are now having the cards reclothed. E. D. Maynard is superintendent and the product is 36's to 45's ply yarns, cones, skeins and tubes.

Newton, N. C.—The Fidelity Hosiery Mills Company has added new machines to its equipment for making children's ribbed hosiery, it is reported. The plant is a large one, having 215 latch needle knitting machines and 13 ribbers, operating on women's ribbed and seamless hosiery.

Lenoir, N. C.—A charter has been issued for the Watts Cotton Mills Company, of Patterson, seven miles from Lenoir. The capital is \$250,000 authorized and \$150,000 subscribed. The Watts Mill has been built and operated for some time, manufactures combed hosiery yarns and has an equipment of 4,218 spindles. The incorporators are J. W. Watts, Ruben Watts, A. E. Watts and W. B. Watts.

Fayetteville, N. C.—A charter has been granted to the Williamson-McEachern Agency of Fayetteville, N. C., with a capital of \$200,000 authorized and \$16,000 subscribed by E. H. Williamson, A. R. McEachern and J. M. Settle. This new company will sell the products of the mills controlled by E. H. Williamson, of Fayetteville, N. C., and A. R. McEachern, of St. Pauls, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Mecklenburg Mills of this city, which have been owned by the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company of Whitmire, S. C., have been sold to N. B. McCauley of Salisbury, N. C., and associates. The Mecklenburg Mills have 14,048 spindles and 350 looms and have been operated on print cloth and similar fabrics. Geo. K. Tate will remain as local manager and superintendent.

Forest City, N. C.—The yarn mill which has been in progress for some time here under the direction of J. L. Crow is now nearing completion and the machinery is being installed. It is hoped that it will be ready for operation within a few weeks. J. L. Crow is to be the treasurer and buyer of all supplies, and all inquiries should be addressed to him at Forest City, Route No. 2. The mill is to operate on single skein yarns, ranging in sizes from 8s to 20s. Ring travelers and a water wheel have not as yet been contracted for.

Albemarle, N. C.—A service flag was dedicated on Sunday, September 22, by the Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., manufacturers of hosiery and cotton yarns, in honor of the employees who have entered the service of their country. The honor roll contains 109 names, including eight colored men. The exercises were held in the First Street

E. S. DRAPER Landscape Architect and City Planner 505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors	Turkey Red Oil
Direct Colors	U. C. Tallow, 98% fats
Basic Colors	U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



Clean Quality and Extra Service

We are the LARGEST LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURERS in the SOUTH and are supplying MORE Textile Mills than any other Leather Belting manufacturer in the United States. Our LOCATION and SERVICE guarantee you prompt delivery.

Tell us your transmission troubles.

With skilled workmen and careful selection of Leather in our manufacturing department, we can prove to you what CLEAN QUALITY AND EXTRA SERVICE mean.

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Church, Albemarle, in which the pastors of the congregations of the various denominations represented in the town participated, with addresses by prominent citizens.

Griffin, Ga.—The Second Infantry concert band from Camp Gordon entertained the people at Mill No. 1, Kincaid Manufacturing Company, recently. They were assigned to different homes for lunch and were given a trip through the mill and village. After a speech to the boys in khaki by Mr. Bailey, he introduced Allan Little, superintendent of Kincaid Manufacturing Company, to the band and told them that more men had enlisted from the Kincaid Mills than from any other organization in Griffin. Mr. Little presented each member of the band a towel, of a style that is being made for the United States Navy.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Grier Cotton Mills held last Saturday, the organization of the corporation was perfected and the following officers were chosen: J. G. Hackett, president; J. D. Moore, vice president; R. D. Grier, secretary and treasurer; directors: R. W. Gwyn, J. D. Moore, W. J. Palmer, R. D. Grier and J. G. Hackett. The building of the mill will begin at an early date and be rushed to completion. Mr. Grier, formerly with Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C., will move to North Wilkesboro this week and take active charge of the building operations.

Doing It Up Right.

A colored woman recently lost her of buying, at quite an expense for her, black underwear. "Isn't that overdoing it a little, Ellen?" asked her mistress—"wearing black underwear?"

"No, ma'am; no, ma'am," said the bereaved mother. "When Ah mourns Ah mourns clear through."—Ex.

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to

WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

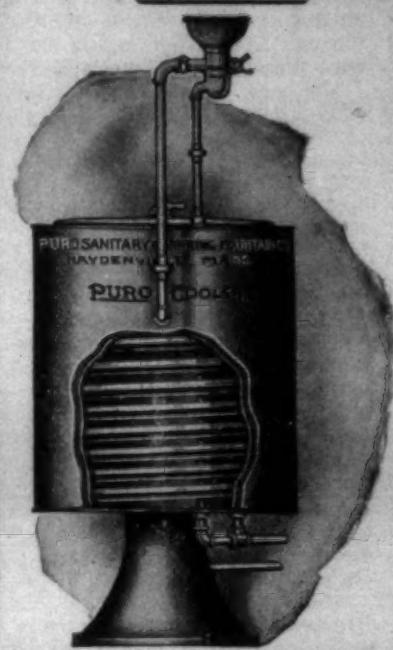
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet MillsWe make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-enforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

PURO COOLER



THE PERFECTION IN ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50 lbs. Ice for ten hours a day insures an even cool drink for that length of time.

LOCKING COVER WITH RUBBER GASKET
AIR TIGHT TANK—NO WASTE
and Cannot be Used for a Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Cars, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by
Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for
newest catalog.

ROGERS Fibre Co.

Leatheroid Sales
Division

1024 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

3—40-inch Kitson Finishers in first-class condition.

1—40-inch Atherton Breaker with feeder.

1—40-inch Atherton Intermediate Lapper.

1—40-inch Atherton Finisher Lapper.

50 Deliveries of Pettee Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

36 Deliveries Whitin Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

1 Bagging Mill, complete with 8 Cards, 4 Slubber Spinners, 5 looms and all necessary equipment for manufacturing bagging.

K. L. JONES MACHINERY CO.
Atlanta, Georgia

CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting
Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent
Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance
Without Obligation

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining



the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out
"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Pres.

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

Cotton Outlook is Given.

Washington, Oct. 2.—This year's cotton crop was estimated at 11,818,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the department of agriculture today, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on September 25, which was 54.4 per cent of a normal, and which forecasts a yield of 154.1 pounds to the acre.

The condition of the crop on September 25 and the forecast of the yield per acre, by states, follows:

State	Condition	Acre	Yield
Virginia	85	269	
North Carolina	74	266	
South Carolina	65	214	
Georgia	62	177	
Florida	50	98	
Alabama	63	164	
Mississippi	64	189	
Louisiana	52	143	
Texas	44	114	
Arkansas	50	148	
Tennessee	59	168	
Missouri	61	323	
Oklahoma	33	91	
California	90	418	
Arizona	93	263	
All other states	

This year's cotton crop, which gave an early promise of a record production, was disastrously affected by the drought during July and August. Planted on 37,073,000 acres, which is 6.2 per cent more than the area in 1917, the June canvass of the department of agriculture indicated a production of 15,325,000 equivalent 500 pound bales.

A loss of indicated production amounting to 1,706,000 bales was

evidenced by the July 25th report. A still heavier loss from weather conditions during July, amounting to 2,482,000 bales. The early estimate of production was reduced to 11,137,000 bales at the end of August.

Today's estimate, based on conditions existing September 25, compares with 11,302,375 bales produced last year, 11,449,930, two years ago, 11,191,820, three years ago and 16,234,930 four years ago.

The condition of the crop on August 25 was 55.7 per cent of normal, the lowest on record for that date. Last year, September 25, it was 60.4 per cent of normal, two years ago it was 56.3 and the average on September 25 for the last ten years, 65 per cent.

Keeping Yarn Sizes Uniform.

(By Noirville.)

To keep cotton yarn uniform in size see that the pickers are in good order and the feed and calendar rolls free from laps. Run the intermediate laps at the right weight to hold the evener belt of the finisher picker in the centre of the cones when the right amount of stock is passing through to make the finished lap. If a light place comes up the evener belt will then have half the cone to move on in order to bring the lap up to the standard. If a heavy place comes up the evener belt will have half the cone on the larger end to correct the weight and get it down to the standard. Have a picker tender who will obey orders as to the weight of the laps. Have a

If such rolls are on one frame, there will be several different counts from the same machine. The tension gear should be changed when the ends get slack or the operator will take them up and stretch the roving. If they are too tight, the gear should be changed so as to have the ends run right, otherwise the roving will be stretched before the tender notices it and lets them off. The flyer pressers should work freely and each end should be wrapped around the presser the same number of times.

The cards should be sharp and in good order. The cards on the same counts should be set alike, as a different setting will cause more or less waste and a difference in the size of the yarn. Even with perfect work up to the drawing a neglect to watch the drawing closely will result in uneven yarn. Remember, there is no evener motion on any of the machines after leaving the picker room. Do not allow the drawing tender to put waste in the stands under the ends of the top rolls to make the ends tight. This will make the sliver of that delivery heavier than the one which has nothing under the rolls.

Among the causes of uneven yarn are clogged flutes, leaving the weights off, getting the weights mixed, with the heaviest at the back and the lightest in front, using trumpets and calendar roll gears of different sizes. If any of the front rolls are dry and the back rolls oiled, the result will be heavy yarn. If the back rolls are dry and the front rolls oiled the yarn will be light.

The slubber will spoil the work if not kept in good order. Keep the waste off the middle and back rolls, otherwise some ends will be heavier than the others. A dry front roll will cause coarse work. A dry back or middle roll will cause light work.

The rollers and gears of the intermediate and roving frames should also be kept in good order. The creels, roving skewers and roving guides need careful attention. A blunt roving skewer or a choked roving guide will cause the roving to stretch and make light roving at the next process. Even with perfect roving, the spinning frame may make uneven yarn. Rings out of true, spindles out of center or yarn guides out of plumb will cause uneven yarn.

The oilers should be watched closely. I have seen the operatives oil a few stands of rolls, skip several, and then oil others scattered over the room. When asked by the section man if they had oiled the rolls during the week they would answer: "Yes, sir, I oiled some yesterday and some the day before and I am done for this week." My idea as to oiling rolls is to have the back and middle rolls oiled Monday and Thursday mornings of each week, and the front rolls every morning. —Textiles.

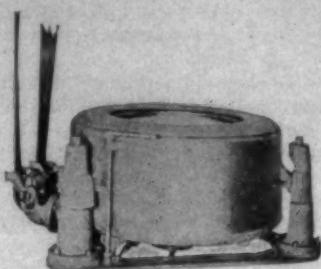
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Worcester, Mass.

Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa. Paterson, N. J.

FROM THE FACTORY OF THIS COMPANY
COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY
FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & Garsed
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



LINK TYPE OPEN TOP
BASKETS 48 AND 60 INCHES
ONE OF

Tolhurst EXTRACTORS FOR TEXTILES SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Starch-

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY are the watchwords to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of STARCH:

Eagle Finishing
C. P. Special Famous N.

Corn Products Refining Co.,
New York

Southern Office
Greenville, South Carolina

Starch-

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES
STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.
2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

No Thread Ever Cuts Through the Harness Eye

VOGEL
(PATENTED)

Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.
Strong hard wood seat.
Heavy riveted tank.
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

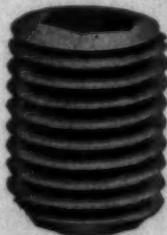
Joseph A. Vogel Co.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set screws have no place in the modern shop. Throw these little devils out of your plant.



Allen Safety Set Screws Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

A Few of The Exhibits at the Chemical Exposition

DuPont Chemical Works.—This exhibit includes products from all of the industries represented by the DuPont American Industries covering the Harrison Works, Chemical Works, Arlington Works, Fabrikoid Company, Dyestuffs Works, as well as explosives. The main feature of the exhibit is a large chart representing the basic products and showing the lines which are devolved from these. This is an indication of the fact that the different interests of the DuPont Company are not haphazard, but the finished products all lead back to something similar in other lines manufactured by this company. The exhibit is in charge of a committee comprising R. L. Vilas, chairman, chairman-assistant sales manager, Chemical Works; C. H. Silkman, New York sales agent "Fabrikoid"; J. H. Gwyn, assistant sales manager, Arlington Works; D. E. Breinig, New York sales manager, Harrison Works; R. S. Lunt, Technical Division, DuPont Dye Works; S. F. Withe, Advertising Department, and S. B. Woodbridge, assistant manager, Harrison Works, Chemical Division.

benzyl benzoate, Seydel; benzyl alcohol, Seydel; ammonium benzoate, Seydel, U. S. P.; beta-naphthol, benzoate, Seydel; lithium benzoate, Seydel, U. S. P.; mercury benzoate, Seydel. Samples of products in which these materials are used were also on exhibition. On the back wall of the exhibit were hung furs dyed with the company's furamine dyes.

The Parks-Cramer Co., successor to G. M. Parks Co., Fitchburg, Mass., showed the Merrill process of industrial heating, which is a method of obtaining high temperatures for industrial processes at low pressure. This system in one sense starts in where steam leaves off and continues up to a safe operating temperature of 600 degrees Fahrenheit. The system has found favor among those manufacturing pitch and coal-tar products. F. W. Parks, A. W. Thompson, A. B. McKechnie and W. C. Merrill were in attendance at the exhibit.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Machinery Co. showed a small model of their Proctor dryer, principally adapted to the drying of material in the form of filter cake both solid and broken and any other materials that can be dried on trays. W. R. Murray, New York sales representative, was in charge of the exhibit, and he was assisted by R. O. Keiser.

H. A. Metz, New York city, besides showing salvarsan and novocain, exhibited products of the Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., and the Central Dyestuff & Color Co., both of which are controlled by H. A. Metz interests. Among those present at the booth were Arthur F. Wiehl, Emile Montalent and Alex Andraee.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York, showed about 160 dyes of American manufacture, every one of which was made from domestic raw materials, and about 75 intermediates from which the dyes were made; every one of the intermediates represented almost an industry within itself. A working laboratory was included in the exhibit, as were several fabrics dyed with the company's colors. Dr. Louis J. Matos, who designed the layout of the exhibit, was in charge, and among those present was Charles C. Knights, of the Boston office, who assisted Dr. Matos in arranging the exhibit.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., displayed meters, industrial heating apparatus, motors, circuit breakers, electric ware, solderless connectors and the Cutter line of reflectors. J. A. Bowe was in charge of the exhibit.

The Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y., exhibited its usual complete line of extractors driven by belt, engine or motor. One of the most interesting machines of late development was the 40-inch 1918 model. This is a suspended centrifugal extractor with improved heavy bearings, which make it absolutely rigid. Among other machines shown were a 40-inch self-balancing machine, a 16-inch solid curb machine and a 19-inch special for separating tar oil where no solids are involved.

The Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J., confined its exhibit to benzoic acids and benzoates, including benzoic acid, Seydel; benzoic acid, technical; sodium benzoate, Seydel, U. S. P.; ethyl benzoate, Seydel; methyl benzoate, Seydel;

The National Gum & Mica Co., New York city, exhibited products of the Crescent Ink & Color Co., Crescent Color & Chemical Works, Consumers' Dyewood Products Co., National Glue & Gelatine Works, and National Color & Chemical Works, including various aniline dyes, fur dyes, glues, gums, dry colors, dextrines and sizings. R. Cross was in charge of the exhibit of aniline dyes and fur dyes.

American Kron Scales Co., New York city.—A Kron springless scale for cotton mills for weighing cotton was the sole mechanical display to visitors at booth No. 435, which was

Thursday, October 3, 1918.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

21

in charge of Mr. E. Ohnell. Demonstrations were afforded visitors and inquirers in any way interested in this well-known product for mill equipment.

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York city, displayed an essential line of meltons, overcoatings, kerseys, uniform cloth for Army and Navy; also a new vat color from anthraquinone derivative. While part are essentials, five union dyes are shown—brown, taupe, burgundy, green and blue—the fabric samples being dyed with union colors; cotton worsteds, also with silk effects, dyed with union colors. Direct cotton colors and sulphur colors in ginghams and denims were also displayed. The exhibit was in charge of John C. Tebbetts, head chemist.

A. Klipstein & Co., New York city, showed Swiss and American dyes, including acid, basic, chrome, direct and sulphur blacks, blues, browns, greens; acid, chrome and direct oranges; acid, basic, chrome, developed and direct reds; acid, basic, chrome and direct violets; acid, basic, chrome, direct and sulphur yellows, and vegetable dyes and dye-wood extracts, all of American manufacture. Swiss dyes and products were also shown. The company also showed softeners, finishes, mordants, chemicals, intermediates, chemical dryers, gums, oils, egg products, glycerine, tanning materials and extracts under the direction of E. H. Klipstein, John Triesner and H. J. Cook.

The General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., showed a wide variety of their laboratory products. These included: G. E. flow meters for measuring steam, air, gas and oil; Tungar rectifier for battery charging; Kenotron high voltage D. C. rectifier; sheathed wire; tungsten tube furnace; processes of tungsten manufacture from the raw material to the finished wire; Langmuir condensation pump; molded insulation; brazing solders; copper; Genelite oilless bearing metal; Metite brushes and self-lubricating material; carbon composition brushes and contacts; high speed steel; electric arc welding samples; ferro-zirconium. R. D. Thompson, J. J. Fitzpatrick and L. W. Shugg were in charge of the exhibit.

Cholly (to Shopman—"I say—aw—could you take that yellow tie with the pink spots out of the window?"

Hosier—"Yes, sir. Pleased to take anything out of the window, sir."

Cholly—"Thanks, owfully." The beastly thing bothers me every time I pass. Good mawning."—Ex.

In Bad Company.

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah! I done got carved up with a razor, Doc!"

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to, Doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."—Ex.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

GARLAND

LOOM HARNESES

We allow no harness to leave our factory without critical inspection before shipping. Every harness which is not up to our required standard is thrown out so that you receive only harnesses which are as good as the best materials and the most careful workmanship can make them.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

Bi-Lateral FIRE Hose Company

General Offices, CHICAGO, ILL.

Factory, AKRON, OHIO.

The Right Way



END VIEW BI-LATERAL HOSE FLATTENED

The Bi-Lateral construction absolutely prevents pin holes in the lining.

The rubber will never crack or leak, no matter how old the hose may be; it will last equal to the jacket.

Bi-Lateral construction makes it the one hose for motor apparatus.

The most flexible hose constructed; more can be carried in a limited space.

The Wrong Way



End view of hose of old construction flattened which soon ruins the rubber lining at the point of fold, by causing the rubber to crease and crack, before the hose is one-third worn out.

"Our Products Carry a Six Year Guaranty Against Leaks"

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "HOW TO JUDGE FIRE HOSE"

Address all Inquiries to

L. T. McDONNELL SALES CO., Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

Cotton Goods

New York.—The biggest factor in the cotton goods market was the continuing of the current prices of cotton goods except in the case of cotton duck, where advances will go into effect as of October 1. As the greater part of the duck product of the country is now going to the Government the chief effect will be seen in Government contracts rather than in goods for civilian purposes.

It is the very general opinion in the market that the purposes of the Government in stabilizing prices are helped by the postponement of announcements as to new prices. If there are to be any new prices it is felt now that they will be of an individual character. Some merchants are inclining to the belief that the Government will so order price making that business will have to be regulated for shorter periods and on a scale of diminishing profits for a time.

There are many more inquiries in the markets for drills, heavy sheetings, and some of the staple print cloths. These goods are rather scarce for spot and nearby delivery owing to the absorption of production by the Government. From time to time the Government is releasing looms here and there, yet so many additional looms are being impressed into service that it is hard to see how there will be any diminution in the output for Government purposes in any large sense for some time.

There have been some further offerings of low end balbriggans for the jobbing trade for spring use. Deliveries accepted by the mills will not carry more than 90 days. Some of the large knitters, finding themselves relieved from Government contracts, are making preparations for offering more lightweight goods to their customers for spring delivery.

The mills that are not engaged on manufacturing essential war-time fabrics are feeling uneasy lest another form of pressure is to be brought about to force a discontinuance of production in lines that have been allowed to go on. The desire to get into Government work of

some kind was increased rather than otherwise and the hesitation about accepting long term contracts on non-essential goods did not lessen any.

Buyers for civilian purposes find it very hard to get promises of deliveries and they are gradually learning that selling agents do not wish to sell for long term periods if it can be avoided. In the case of goods that are styled or must be made to order the tendency is very strongly toward restricting quantities accepted for future delivery.

Consumption in civilian channels is decreasing on many lines of goods. This is shown by the reluctance on the part of jobbers to buy, and it is also evident in other ways. Many lines of ticking, quilts, high cost dress goods, fancy towels, art goods of many kinds, fancy white goods, fancy blankets, etc., cannot be sold in normal quantities even when mills can deliver them. The contraction in consumption is due to high prices as well as to the growing spirit of economy. Even on some of the choicest standard brands bleached and brown goods jobbers find that sales are decreasing and buyers want lower priced lines.

Editor Gets Into Trouble.

They tell lots of tales on the editors, but this is a new one: The editor of a Kansas paper went to attend a party given by one of his neighbors, where just a few weeks before the home had been blessed with a new baby. The hostess met him at the door and, after the usual salutation, he asked after the baby's health. The lady was hard of hearing, had a bad cold, and, thinking he was asking about herself answered that although she usually had one every winter, this was the worst one she ever had, it kept her awake at night a great deal, and at first confined her to her bed. Then noticing that the editor was acting very strangely, she said she could tell by his looks and actions that he was going to have one just like hers, and she asked him to come in out of the draft and sit down.—Ex.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

**FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

**COTTON FABRICS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS**

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

**COTTON MERCHANTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT
FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors.
Chloride of Lime

Cotton Softeners
Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.
1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Help Save Castor Oil!

"Amalie" Sonnephon

Is Giving Utmost Satisfaction
In Notable Cotton Mills

Used in Softening or in Finishing of Cotton Goods

UNEXCELLED FOR ECONOMY

You Cannot Afford Being Without It

Send for a Trial Barrel

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
TEXTILE DEPARTMENT
262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Contradictory statements are made by men in the same lines about conditions. Some making exactly the same kind of goods say business is very poor, that they are not getting any new business worth mentioning, while others say they have all the business they need but cannot get yarns. The great complaint is about inability to get 30-2 warps and skeins. Sales of 10s skeins, 14s skeins and 20s warps were made at maximum prices.

The demand for carded yarn on cones is reported good in spots, but dealers say it is hard to get spinners to quote a price. One dealer said: "Even with cotton breaking, I cannot get spinners to quote a price." Spinners, generally, believe that prices will be advanced at the next revision and they are going to be in a position to benefit. Buyers of yarn on cones want to buy for less than maximum prices, said one dealer; but if they have a little surplus yarn to sell, they want top prices.

Cotton yarn spinners are beginning to sell again more freely at the Government figures, no advance having been granted, yet the rise in cotton on Friday caused some few sellers to pull out. If cotton is to jump a cent a day while prices for yarns and cloths are fixed, it will lead to still greater conservatism. Having waited for many weeks for a revision, some spinners say they can wait for another six weeks as there is likely to be a demand for all they can produce. It now seems as if there is going to be a greater shortage of fine combed yarns than there has been, as the Government is calling for large quantities of fine cloths that will absorb spinning product very fast.

Spinners are more willing to accept yarn orders for the Government, as many now feel that the assumption of cotton distribution, when it comes, will add a further pinch to the pressure that is being put upon mills to induce them to sell at Government figures. Yarn merchants are becoming less able to do business with their civilian trade owing to the unwillingness of mills to quote while prices are in an uncertain stage.

Sales of 16s, 18s, 24s and 26s. Southern frame spun carded cones were made at maximum prices, for future delivery. Sales of 18s combed peeler on cones were made for 81 cents. A few cases of 60-2 combed peeler lisle were reported sold for \$1.49. A sale of 40-2 combed peeler mercerizing twist was reported made for \$1.15, old terms. A sale of 30s combed peeler on cones was reported made for 96 cents, old terms.

Prepared.

Old Lady.—"Does your father live in the fear of the Lord?"

Kid.—"I reckon he does—leastways he allus takes a gun with him when he goes out on Sundays."—Ex.

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Aragon Mills, S. C.	115 —
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	140 —
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	175 —
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34 48
Avondale Mills, Alabama	220 250
Beaumont Mtg. Co., S. C.	200 —
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Brogan Mills, S. C.	110 120
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105 —
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100 —
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Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200 —
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Dunear Mills, S. C., pfd.	— 85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	112 —
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275 —
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Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70 75
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100 103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	92 95
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Gluck Mills, S. C.	95 98
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	93 —
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	205 —
Grnedel Mills, S. C.	250 —
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155 —
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250 275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185 —
Inman Mills, S. C.	120 —
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100 —
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150 —
Judson Mills, S. C.	130 —
King, John F. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115 —
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Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125 —
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Loray Mills, N. C., common	65 —
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102 —
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Riverside Mills, com., par 12.50	15 17
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Saxon Mills, S. C.	160 —
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60 —
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175 185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117 121
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Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310 —
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	5 —
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	110 115
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	25 27
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	95 97
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Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95 100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	— 25
Watts, 1st pfd.	— 85
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35 55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	125 140
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125 130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	180 185
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	— 116
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92 95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	95 102
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200 —

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Southern Textile Meeting.

Announcement was made two weeks ago by A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, that the semi-annual convention of this association will be held at Columbus, Ga., on November 1-2. Headquarters of the convention will be at the Waverly Hotel.

This being the first convention of this association to be held in this section of the country, there are indications that a very large attendance will be present from Georgia and Alabama, as well as the usual attendance from the Carolinas.

An excellent program is being arranged and will be announced shortly. The fact that this program is to be arranged under F. G. Cobb, as chairman of the program committee, assures that an interesting and practical line of papers and discussions will be presented.

The committees appointed to serve during the ensuing year of the association are as follows:

Program committee: F. G. Cobb, chairman, Greenville, S. C.; O. D. Grimes, Conyers, Ga.; William H. Turner, Jr., LaGrange, Ga. Entertainment committee: T. E. Raft, superintendent Swift Spinning Mill; W. A. Prince, superintendent Hamberger Cotton Mills; Walter Righy, superintendent Bibb Manufacturing Company, all of Columbus, Ga. Publicity committee: David Clark, chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; A. E. Escott, Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Greer, Greenville, S. C.; C. Randolph Bennett, Boston, Mass.

In Memory of Corporal Boone.

Spray, N. C.—The first Spray soldier to fall in battle in France was Corporal J. O. Boone who was kill-

ed in August. Memorial services were held at the Y. M. C. A. at Spray, last Sunday in his memory which was largely attended and many fine tributes paid to his memory.

A new asphalt road is being built connecting the towns of Leaksville and Spray and it has been decided by the people of the two towns to name the road "Boone Road" in memory of young Boone. Suitable granite shafts will be erected at each end of the stretch of road.

Secretary of Agriculture Has Made No Statement on Cotton Price.

Washington.—A statement concerning cotton price fixing appeared in a Washington, D. C., paper on Saturday to the effect that it was understood that Secretary Houston has expressed the opinion that 25 cents would be a fair price for this year's cotton. This statement, and any other statement that may have been made purporting to represent the views of Secretary Houston as to a price for cotton, if any is to be fixed, is utterly without foundation. The Secretary has expressed no opinion as to a price for cotton.

Italy Regulates Cotton Manufacturing.

For the duration of the war and until six months after the conclusion of peace, reports Consul General David F. Wilber, of Genoa, firms in Italy possessing machinery suitable for the production of yarns and manufactures of cotton necessary to the military administration must, under a recent lieutenant's decree, set aside a certain proportion of their equipment for the exclusive production of goods desired by the military authorities.

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Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

For Sale.

Six hundred 40-inch Mason plain looms. Can be seen running. Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Night Overseer Wanted.

Night overseer for carding and spinning in a small mill. Good wages to right man. Address Ten Broeck Tyre Company, Louisville, Ky., and state experience.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Mill of 8000 spindles and 250 looms for sale. Mill is now being operated upon a very profitable basis but largest stockholder and manager has entered government work and plant can be purchased.

Address "Cotton Mill" care of Southern Textile Bulletin

Master Mechanic Wanted.

Master Mechanic who is familiar with steam and electric drives and who is a good repair man. Address T. R. Morton, Box 605, Charlotte, N. C.

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Wanted Overseer of Weaving on S. F. Duck 164 Looms. Good wages, splendid opportunity for right man. Apply Alexander City Cotton Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

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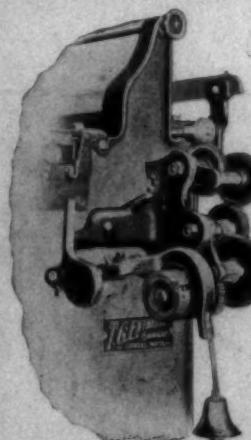
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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Age 33, long experience and am now employed as superintendent of a small mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Address No. 2239.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience as cotton mill master mechanic with special experience on turbine and generators. Would not consider a change but for the fact that I do not consider present location as healthy. Address No. 2240.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have eight years' experience on various kinds of goods and looms and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2241.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2242.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on sheeting and drills and have held present position for eight years. Am fully competent to handle large room and can give high class references. Address No. 2243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had five years experience as overseer and am now employed. Can give good references from former and present employers and am a hustler for production. Age 35, married and strictly sober. Address No. 2244.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed in medium size mill and giving satisfaction, but desire to change for larger job. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2245.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now employed as superintendent of a large mill, but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2246.

WANT position as superintendent of small size yarn mill or plain weave mill, or carder and spinner. 36 years of age; have family; 16 years experience. Can give good reference. Address No. 2247.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but find that present location is not healthy and desire to change. Would prefer mill in Western North Carolina or South Carolina. Can furnish good references from all former employers. Address No. 2248.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed as superintendent of large mill in South Carolina and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 2249.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as carding and spinning. Have had long practical experience and have made good on other jobs. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 2250.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 18 years and held present position four years. Am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references and will treat all correspondence as confidential. Address No. 2451.

WANT position of superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Held last position three and a half years, having long experience on both Draper and plain looms. High class references. Address No. 2253.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of a small mill but wish to change for a larger salary. Experienced on both carded and combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2254.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had ten years experience as overseer and three years as superintendent on white and colored goods and know what it takes to get results and give satisfaction. Now employed as superintendent. Want position with larger responsibility and salary. Age 32. Address No. 2255.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making warp, hosiery or ply yarns or weaving plain cloth. Have had long experience as overseer of carding, spinning and as superintendent. High class references. Address No. 2256.

WANT position as superintendent in North Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina. Now employed as superintendent in South Georgia but wish to change to healthier location. Best of references from former and present employers. Address No. 2257.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Have had long experience. Can give good references. 48 years of age. Address No. 2258.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing room. Am now filling position in one of the largest cloth rooms in the South and giving satisfaction but prefer to change to healthier location. Fine references. Address No. 2259.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill where efficiency and competency will be paid for. Married, have family. Am considered A-1 cloth room man. At present employed, but would change for better place. Address No. 2260.

WANT position as engineer, machinist or both as master mechanic. Have had long experience in mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position for more than three years and given entire satisfaction but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2262.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2263.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Address No. 2264.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2265.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 10 years experience as superintendent and am now employed but desire to change in the near future. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2266.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 33, married, 7 years experience as second hand and 5 years as overseer. Want to locate in North Carolina. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2271.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in large mill. Have had long practical experience both in carding and spinning and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2272.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and always made a success. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2273.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held both position and always given satisfaction. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 2274.

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CONDENSERS— Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.
CONNECTORS, Frankel Solderless Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
COTTON MERCHANTS— J. K. Livingston & Co.
COTTON YARNS— Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc. Mauney-Steel Company
DISINFECTANTS— Masury Young Co. The Seydel Mfg. Co.
DOBBIES— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works The Stafford Company
DOFFING BOXES— Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co. Standard Fibre Co. Keystone Fibre Co. Leatheroid Sales Co.
DOUBLERS— Universal Winding Co. Saco-Lowell Shops.
DRAWING FRAMES— Saco-Lowell Shops
DRAWING ROLLS— Metallic Drawing Roll Company
DRINKING FOUNTAINS— Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN— Morse Chain Co. Link-Belt Company.
DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS— William Firth.
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS— United Chemical Products Corp. The Seydel Mfg. Co. Am. Aniline Products Co. American Aniline Products Co. Arabol Mfg. Co. Bossom & Lane. A. Klipstein & Co. H. A. Metz. National Aniline and Chemical Co. New Brunswick Chemical Co. Parsons-Barr Co. A. E. Ratner Co., Inc. Jaques Wolf & Co. Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co. L. Sonneborn & Sons.
DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY— Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co. Saco-Lowell Shops. C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp. H. W. Butterworth & Sons.

DYEING MACHINES— Delahunt Dyeing Machine Co. Salem Iron Works
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY— Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Co. Huntington & Guerry. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS— Link-Belt Company
EXTRACTORS— Tolhurst Machine Co.
FANS AND BLOWERS— Ig Electric Ventilating Co.
FENCING— Anchor Post Iron Works.
FINISHERS—COTTON— United Chemical Products Corp. A. Klipstein & Company
FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS— American Supply Co. Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
FLYER PRESSERS— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
FUSES— Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
GEARS (SILENT)— General Electric Company
GENERATORS— Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Co. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GRATES— McNaughton Mfg. Co.
GRID BARS— Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co. Brown-St. Onge Co.
HEDDLES— Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
HOSE— Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
HUMIDIFIERS— American Moistening Company Carrier Engineering Corporation. Parks-Cramer Company. C. G. Sargent's Sons Corporation.
HYDRO EXTRACTORS— Tolhurst Machine Co.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT— E. S. Draper. J. Leon Hoffman.
LOOMS— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Draper Corporation Saco-Lowell Shops Stafford Company
LOOM, HARNESS, REEDS, PICKERS— Emmons Loom Harness Co. Garland Mfg. Co. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
LOOM LUBRIK— Masury Young Co.
LUBRICANTS L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc. Albany Lubricating Co. Masury Young Co. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Swan & Finch Co. Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
METERS— Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Company Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
MILL CRAYONS— American Supply Co.
MILL STOCKS— A. M. Law & Co.
MILL SUPPLIES— American Supply Co.
MOTORS— Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Co. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Howell Electric Motor Co.
OILS— Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
OPENING MACHINERY— Saco-Lowell Shops
OVERHAULERS— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Imperial Overhaulers.
PAINT— Peaslee-Gaulbert Co. Thos. K. Chaffee Co. Tripod Paint Co. Detroit Graphite Company.
PICKERS AND LAPERS— Saco-Lowell Shops
POWER TRANSMISSION CHAINS— Link-Belt Company. Morse Chain Co.

PREPARATORY MACHINERY— Saco-Lowell Shops
PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL— DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
PUMPS, DEEP WELL— Rumsey Pump Co.
RING SPINNING FRAMES— Saco-Lowell Shops
RING TRAVELERS— American Supply Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
ROLLS— American Supply Co. Metallic Drawing Roll Co. Saco-Lowell Shops Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES— Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co. Standard Fibre Co. Leatheroid Sales Co. Keystone Fibre Co. American Vulcanized Fiber Co.
ROVING MACHINERY— Saco-Lowell Shops
SADDLES— Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SCALES— American Kron Scale Co.
SEPARATORS— Draper Corporation.
SET SCREWS— Allen Mfg. Co.
SHUTTLES— Draper Corporation Shambow Shuttle Co. David Brown Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE— Link-Belt Company Morse Chain Company
SIZING COMPOUNDS Arabol Mfg. Co. Bossom & Lane. Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co. Douglas Company Hawley's Laboratories John P. Marston A. Klipstein & Co. New Brunswick Chemical Co. Seydel Mfg. Co. Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co. Jaques Wolf & Co. Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. L. Sonneborn Sons Co. National Gum & Mica Co.
SOFTENERS—COTTON— Arabol Mfg. Co. Bossom & Lane. New Brunswick Chemical Co. Jaques Wolf & Co. Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. L. Sonneborn Sons Co. The Seydel Mfg. Co.
SOAP— United Chemical Products Corp. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc. Seydel Mfg. Co. New Brunswick Chemical Co. A. Klipstein & Co. Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co. Jaques Wolf & Co.
SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS, Frankel Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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SPINNING RINGS— Draper Corporation Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING— American Textile Banding Co. Barber Mfg. Co.
SPOOLS— Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co. David Brown Co.
SPOOLEDERS— Draper Corporation Saco-Lowell Shops
STARCH— Douglas Company The Seydel Mfg. Co. Corn Products Refining Co. Kesver Starch Co.
TEMPLES— Draper Corporation
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
TOILETS— Jos. A. Vogel Co.
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TRUCKS (LIFTING)— Leatheroid Sales Co.
TURBINES— General Electric Company Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TWISTERS— Collins Bros. Draper Corporation Saco-Lowell Shops
WARPERS— Crocker Machine & Foundry Company. Draper Corporation T. C. Entwistle Co.
WARP STOP MOTIONS— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. Draper Corporation The Stafford Co.
WATER INTAKE SCREENS— Link-Belt Company
WELDING OUTFITS— General Electric Company.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS Arabol Mfg. Co. Bossom & Lane. John P. Marston A. Klipstein & Co. H. A. Metz. Seydel Mfg. Co. Jaques Wolf & Co. Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co. L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
WILLOWS— Saco-Lowell Shops C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
WINDERS— Saco-Lowell Shops Universal Winding Company
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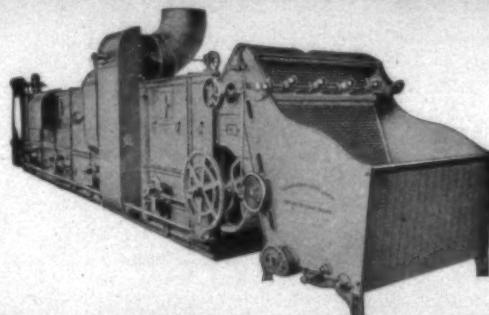
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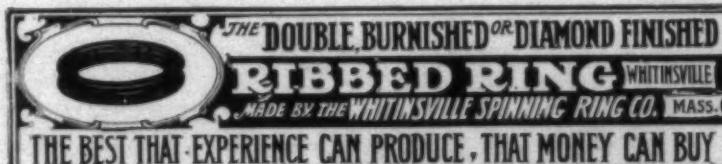
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